

THE NEW ORLEANS TROUBLES HOW THEY ORIGINATED.

THE PARTIES THERE TO.

Let it be promised that Kellogg had a law passed last winter which would enable him to secure his own reelection, and that he had forbidden the people of New Orleans to bear arms, and indeed had, we believe, ordered them to surrender their arms to his minions—and that registration took place last week—and the following may then be understood:

THE CITIZENS' MEETING CALLED.

(Special to the Washington Republican.)
New Orleans, September 13.—The following notice was posted over the city today by the White Leaguers, who have been receiving letters daily for several days and distributing them among their clubs:

"Citizens of New Orleans.—For nearly two years you have been the silent but indignant sufferers of outrage after outrage, heaped upon you by a governing government. One by one your dearest rights have been taken from you, until at last, in the summer of this year, your rights have been taken from you by the insolence, this mockery of a republican government has dared even to deny you that right so solemnly guaranteed by the very Constitution of the United States, which in Article 2 of the Constitution declares that 'The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.'"

"That since that instrument, to whose favor we have pledged their sacred honor, it was declared that even Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people to keep and bear arms, and that the government for its address of grievances, it has refused to redress them. We therefore call upon you, on Monday morning, the 14th day of September, 1874, to close your places of business, without a single exception, and at 11 o'clock A. M. to assemble at the City square, on the ground, and in tones of loud emotion, to be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, declare that the law is broken, and to be heard and mean to be heard."

ACTION OF THE CITIZENS' MEETING.

New Orleans, September 14.—In response to a call for a mass-meeting in Canal street this morning to protest against the seizure of arms of private citizens, men began to assemble about 10 o'clock, and by 11 the great multitude was filled for several squares. Many of the citizens were armed, and there seemed to be a very general suspension of business. An address was delivered from the base of the City square. No disturbance of any kind occurred.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas at a general election held in Louisiana on the 4th of November, 1872, John McEnery was elected Governor by a majority of nearly 10,000 votes over his opponent, William P. Kellogg; S. B. Penn, Lieutenant-Governor by a majority of 10,000 over his opponent, C. C. Antoine; and whereas by fraud and violence those defeated the Executive chair, and from time to time by the use of force and intimidation, in the face of the protest of the committee of the Senate of the United States appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana, that the existing government of the State is an usurpation, the result of a violent seizure of judicial functions, and sustained by force; that W. P. Kellogg has continued to exercise the functions of Governor, and that the people of the State of Louisiana, and to the imminent danger of republican institutions throughout the entire country;

"And whereas, with a view to controlling and determining the result of the approaching election to be held in Louisiana in November, 1874, he has under the act known as the 'registration act,' and passed for the purpose of defrauding the popular will, secured to himself and his party the power of denying registration to his party citizens, whose applications are before the court for a *mandamus* to compel the assistant supervisors to enroll and register them; and that the act is a violation of the Constitution of the United States; and that the purpose of overawing our State and controlling the election;

"Resolved, That we reaffirm solemnly the resolutions adopted by the white people of Louisiana in convention: that we have no desire to deprive colored people of any right to which they are entitled; that W. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper, and we denounce him as such; that his government is arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive, and can only maintain itself through Federal interference; that the elections and registration laws under which this election is being conducted were intended to prevent the participation of colored people, and especially of naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote, and therefore in the name of the citizens of New Orleans now in mass-meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication."

"Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of the committee, to wait upon W. P. Kellogg, to present him those demands, and demand of him immediate acquiescence and report the result of such interview to this meeting."

The committee provided for above, consisting of R. H. Marr (chairman), Jules T. Smith, Samuel Chapin, Samuel Bell, and J. M. Scales, was appointed to wait upon the Governor.

New Orleans, September 14.—The committee appointed by the Canal-street mass-meeting called at the Executive office about noon. The Governor was not being put out, Brigadier-General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would convey the intelligence to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply which (at the request of Mr. Marr) was reduced to writing, as follows:

"I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he does not receive any communication from the committee appointed by the mass-meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city who met at the present time. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peacefully, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them, or entertain any petition addressed to the Government."

"I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff."

"HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General,
Louisiana State Militia."

RESPONSE FOR THE COMMITTEE.

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows:

"We repeat, there are no armed rioters; there are armed men on Canal street, so peace, and believe that the Governor had no objection to the proposition we brought to him, which was to abdicate, and would have

of would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge him no violence in person or property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both."

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the committee, and handed to the Governor, who handed it to him to read at the mass-meeting.

GENERAL DIBBLE'S REPLY.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied: "I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may not be armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same call as your mass-meeting."

THE PEOPLE ADVISED TO ARM.

The committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of the interview to the mass-meeting. The committee was then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition, and return and assist the 'White League,' who were then under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed.

AFTERWARD QUITE A LARGE NUMBER FORMED IN PROTECTION AND MARCHED UP CAMP STREET.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATION.

New Orleans, September 14.—An extraordinary edition of the *Bulletin*, issued at 4 P. M., contains the following proclamation:

"To the People of Louisiana.—For two years you have borne with patience and with little great wrongs. Through fraud and violence the government of your choice has been overthrown and its power usurped. Protest after protest, appeal after appeal to the President of the United States and to Congress, have failed to give you the relief which the rights of the Constitution demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partisan judges, you are debarré from all legal remedy. Day by day taxation has been increasing, with costs and penalties amounting to the confiscation of your property. Your substance is plundered, your credit ruined, resulting in failure and bankruptcy of your valued institutions. The right of suffrage is virtually taken from you by the enactment of skillfully devised registration and election laws. The judicial branch of your government has been stricken down by the conversion of the legal posse *comitatus* of the sheriff to the use of the usurper for the purpose of defeating the decrees of the courts and preventing the leading him to use the very force for the arrest of the sheriff while engaged in the execution of the process of the courts."

"To these may be added a corrupt and vicious Legislature, making laws in violation of the Constitution for the purpose of guarding the perpetration of usurpation, and a Metropolitan police force, paid by the city, under control of the usurper, quartered upon you to overawe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and as if to goad you to desperation, private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are the usurpers driven, that manhood revolts at any further submission."

"Constrained from a sense of duty as legally elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State and acting Governor in the absence of Governor McEnery, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State, embracing all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous conviction, to arm, and assemble under their respective officers, for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power."

"Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of September, 1874. D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant-Governor."

POSITION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Barriades erected in all the streets leading from Canal, between Poydras and Canal, and the people's party have all that portion of the city from Canal to the Metropolis are massed in and around Jackson square and the St. Louis hotel.

Later from New Orleans.

FIGHTING COMMENCED—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED—PRESIDENT GRANT'S PROCLAMATION, &c.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—After our telegrams closed last night armed men were stationed at the strategic corners of the streets. Five hundred Metropolitan (General Longstreet commanding), with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the Canal street, and the Metropolitan were driven away. The citizens captured one piece of artillery. They then barricaded the street and destroyed the police and fire telegraph. A sharp fight next occurred at the river end of Canal street, in which some

FIFTY PERSONS WERE KILLED.

including Captain J. M. West, a printer and newspaper correspondent, and E. A. Toland, on the citizen side, and General Longstreet, the Metropolitan, was badly wounded.

A long list of Metropolitan were killed. The following wounded citizens have been received at the Charity Hospital: William Ormond, Charles Kiltz, James Cross, John Wren, John McCabe, M. Betus, Frank Owen, and D. Sonat.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

New Orleans, September 14, 11:30 P. M.—The list of casualties on the citizen side, and especially on naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote, and therefore in the name of the citizens of New Orleans now in mass-meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication."

"Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of the committee, to wait upon W. P. Kellogg, to present him those demands, and demand of him immediate acquiescence and report the result of such interview to this meeting."

The committee provided for above, consisting of R. H. Marr (chairman), Jules T. Smith, Samuel Chapin, Samuel Bell, and J. M. Scales, was appointed to wait upon the Governor.

New Orleans, September 14.—The committee appointed by the Canal-street mass-meeting called at the Executive office about noon. The Governor was not being put out, Brigadier-General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would convey the intelligence to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply which (at the request of Mr. Marr) was reduced to writing, as follows:

"I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he does not receive any communication from the committee appointed by the mass-meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city who met at the present time. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peacefully, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them, or entertain any petition addressed to the Government."

"I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff."

"HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General,
Louisiana State Militia."

RESPONSE FOR THE COMMITTEE.

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows:

"We repeat, there are no armed rioters; there are armed men on Canal street, so peace, and believe that the Governor had no objection to the proposition we brought to him, which was to abdicate, and would have

of would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge him no violence in person or property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both."

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the committee, and handed to the Governor, who handed it to him to read at the mass-meeting.

GENERAL DIBBLE'S REPLY.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied: "I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may not be armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same call as your mass-meeting."

THE PEOPLE ADVISED TO ARM.

The committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of the interview to the mass-meeting. The committee was then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition, and return and assist the 'White League,' who were then under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed.

AFTERWARD QUITE A LARGE NUMBER FORMED IN PROTECTION AND MARCHED UP CAMP STREET.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATION.

New Orleans, September 14.—An extraordinary edition of the *Bulletin*, issued at 4 P. M., contains the following proclamation:

"To the People of Louisiana.—For two years you have borne with patience and with little great wrongs. Through fraud and violence the government of your choice has been overthrown and its power usurped. Protest after protest, appeal after appeal to the President of the United States and to Congress, have failed to give you the relief which the rights of the Constitution demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partisan judges, you are debarré from all legal remedy. Day by day taxation has been increasing, with costs and penalties amounting to the confiscation of your property. Your substance is plundered, your credit ruined, resulting in failure and bankruptcy of your valued institutions. The right of suffrage is virtually taken from you by the enactment of skillfully devised registration and election laws. The judicial branch of your government has been stricken down by the conversion of the legal posse *comitatus* of the sheriff to the use of the usurper for the purpose of defeating the decrees of the courts and preventing the leading him to use the very force for the arrest of the sheriff while engaged in the execution of the process of the courts."

"To these may be added a corrupt and vicious Legislature, making laws in violation of the Constitution for the purpose of guarding the perpetration of usurpation, and a Metropolitan police force, paid by the city, under control of the usurper, quartered upon you to overawe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and as if to goad you to desperation, private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are the usurpers driven, that manhood revolts at any further submission."

"Constrained from a sense of duty as legally elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State and acting Governor in the absence of Governor McEnery, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State, embracing all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous conviction, to arm, and assemble under their respective officers, for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power."

"Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of September, 1874. D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant-Governor."

POSITION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Barriades erected in all the streets leading from Canal, between Poydras and Canal, and the people's party have all that portion of the city from Canal to the Metropolis are massed in and around Jackson square and the St. Louis hotel.

Later from New Orleans.

FIGHTING COMMENCED—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED—PRESIDENT GRANT'S PROCLAMATION, &c.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—After our telegrams closed last night armed men were stationed at the strategic corners of the streets. Five hundred Metropolitan (General Longstreet commanding), with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the Canal street, and the Metropolitan were driven away. The citizens captured one piece of artillery. They then barricaded the street and destroyed the police and fire telegraph. A sharp fight next occurred at the river end of Canal street, in which some

FIFTY PERSONS WERE KILLED.

including Captain J. M. West, a printer and newspaper correspondent, and E. A. Toland, on the citizen side, and General Longstreet, the Metropolitan, was badly wounded.

A long list of Metropolitan were killed. The following wounded citizens have been received at the Charity Hospital: William Ormond, Charles Kiltz, James Cross, John Wren, John McCabe, M. Betus, Frank Owen, and D. Sonat.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

New Orleans, September 14, 11:30 P. M.—The list of casualties on the citizen side, and especially on naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote, and therefore in the name of the citizens of New Orleans now in mass-meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication."

"Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of the committee, to wait upon W. P. Kellogg, to present him those demands, and demand of him immediate acquiescence and report the result of such interview to this meeting."

The committee provided for above, consisting of R. H. Marr (chairman), Jules T. Smith, Samuel Chapin, Samuel Bell, and J. M. Scales, was appointed to wait upon the Governor.

New Orleans, September 14.—The committee appointed by the Canal-street mass-meeting called at the Executive office about noon. The Governor was not being put out, Brigadier-General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would convey the intelligence to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply which (at the request of Mr. Marr) was reduced to writing, as follows:

"I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he does not receive any communication from the committee appointed by the mass-meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city who met at the present time. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peacefully, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them, or entertain any petition addressed to the Government."

"I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff."

"HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General,
Louisiana State Militia."

RESPONSE FOR THE COMMITTEE.

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows:

"We repeat, there are no armed rioters; there are armed men on Canal street, so peace, and believe that the Governor had no objection to the proposition we brought to him, which was to abdicate, and would have

of would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge him no violence in person or property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both."

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the committee, and handed to the Governor, who handed it to him to read at the mass-meeting.

GENERAL DIBBLE'S REPLY.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied: "I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may not be armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same call as your mass-meeting."

THE PEOPLE ADVISED TO ARM.

The committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of the interview to the mass-meeting. The committee was then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition, and return and assist the 'White League,' who were then under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed.

AFTERWARD QUITE A LARGE NUMBER FORMED IN PROTECTION AND MARCHED UP CAMP STREET.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATION.

New Orleans, September 14.—An extraordinary edition of the *Bulletin*, issued at 4 P. M., contains the following proclamation:

"To the People of Louisiana.—For two years you have borne with patience and with little great wrongs. Through fraud and violence the government of your choice has been overthrown and its power usurped. Protest after protest, appeal after appeal to the President of the United States and to Congress, have failed to give you the relief which the rights of the Constitution demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partisan judges, you are debarré from all legal remedy. Day by day taxation has been increasing, with costs and penalties amounting to the confiscation of your property. Your substance is plundered, your credit ruined, resulting in failure and bankruptcy of your valued institutions. The right of suffrage is virtually taken from you by the enactment of skillfully devised registration and election laws. The judicial branch of your government has been stricken down by the conversion of the legal posse *comitatus* of the sheriff to the use of the usurper for the purpose of defeating the decrees of the courts and preventing the leading him to use the very force for the arrest of the sheriff while engaged in the execution of the process of the courts."

"To these may be added a corrupt and vicious Legislature, making laws in violation of the Constitution for the purpose of guarding the perpetration of usurpation, and a Metropolitan police force, paid by the city, under control of the usurper, quartered upon you to overawe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and as if to goad you to desperation, private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are the usurpers driven, that manhood revolts at any further submission."

"Constrained from a sense of duty as legally elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State and acting Governor in the absence of Governor McEnery, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State, embracing all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous conviction, to arm, and assemble under their respective officers, for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power."

"Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of September, 1874. D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant-Governor."

POSITION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Barriades erected in all the streets leading from Canal, between Poydras and Canal, and the people's party have all that portion of the city from Canal to the Metropolis are massed in and around Jackson square and the St. Louis hotel.

Later from New Orleans.

FIGHTING COMMENCED—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED—PRESIDENT GRANT'S PROCLAMATION, &c.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—After our telegrams closed last night armed men were stationed at the strategic corners of the streets. Five hundred Metropolitan (General Longstreet commanding), with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the Canal street, and the Metropolitan were driven away. The citizens captured one piece of artillery. They then barricaded the street and destroyed the police and fire telegraph. A sharp fight next occurred at the river end of Canal street, in which some

FIFTY PERSONS WERE KILLED.

including Captain J. M. West, a printer and newspaper correspondent, and E. A. Toland, on the citizen side, and General Longstreet, the Metropolitan, was badly wounded.

A long list of Metropolitan were killed. The following wounded citizens have been received at the Charity Hospital: William Ormond, Charles Kiltz, James Cross, John Wren, John McCabe, M. Betus, Frank Owen, and D. Sonat.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

New Orleans, September 14, 11:30 P. M.—The list of casualties on the citizen side, and especially on naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote, and therefore in the name of the citizens of New Orleans now in mass-meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication."

"Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of the committee, to wait upon W. P. Kellogg, to present him those demands, and demand of him immediate acquiescence and report the result of such interview to this meeting."

The committee provided for above, consisting of R. H. Marr (chairman), Jules T. Smith, Samuel Chapin, Samuel Bell, and J. M. Scales, was appointed to wait upon the Governor.

New Orleans, September 14.—The committee appointed by the Canal-street mass-meeting called at the Executive office about noon. The Governor was not being put out, Brigadier-General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would convey the intelligence to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply which (at the request of Mr. Marr) was reduced to writing, as follows:

"I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he does not receive any communication from the committee appointed by the mass-meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city who met at the present time. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peacefully, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them, or entertain any petition addressed to the Government."

"I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff."

"HENRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General,
Louisiana State Militia."

RESPONSE FOR THE COMMITTEE.

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows:

"We repeat, there are no armed rioters; there are armed men on Canal street, so peace, and believe that the Governor had no objection to the proposition we brought to him, which was to abdicate, and would have

of would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge him no violence in person or property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both."

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the committee, and handed to the Governor, who handed it to him to read at the mass-meeting.

GENERAL DIBBLE'S REPLY.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied: "I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may not be armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same call as your mass-meeting."

THE PEOPLE ADVISED TO ARM.

The committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of the interview to the mass-meeting. The committee was then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition, and return and assist the 'White League,' who were then under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed.

of would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge him no violence in person or property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both."

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the committee, and handed to the Governor, who handed it to him to read at the mass-meeting.

GENERAL DIBBLE'S REPLY.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied: "I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may not be armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same call as your mass-meeting."

THE PEOPLE ADVISED TO ARM.

The committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of the interview to the mass-meeting. The committee was then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition, and return and assist the 'White League,' who were then under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed.

AFTERWARD QUITE A LARGE NUMBER FORMED IN PROTECTION AND MARCHED UP CAMP STREET.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATION.

New Orleans, September 14.—An extraordinary edition of the *Bulletin*, issued at 4 P. M., contains the following proclamation:

"To the People of Louisiana.—For two years you have borne with patience and with little great wrongs. Through fraud and violence the government of your choice has been overthrown and its power usurped. Protest after protest, appeal after appeal to the President of the United States and to Congress, have failed to give you the relief which the rights of the Constitution demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partisan judges, you are debarré from all legal remedy. Day by day taxation has been increasing, with costs and penalties amounting to the confiscation of your property. Your substance is plundered, your credit ruined, resulting in failure and bankruptcy of your valued institutions. The right of suffrage is virtually taken from you by the enactment of skillfully devised registration and election laws. The judicial branch of your government has been stricken down by the conversion of the legal posse *comitatus* of the sheriff to the use of the usurper for the purpose of defeating the decrees of the courts and preventing the leading him to use the very force for the arrest of the sheriff while engaged in the execution of the process of the courts."

"To these may be added a corrupt and vicious Legislature, making laws in violation of the Constitution for the purpose of guarding the perpetration of usurpation, and a Metropolitan police force, paid by the city, under control of the usurper, quartered upon you to overawe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and as if to goad you to desperation, private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are the usurpers driven, that manhood revolts at any further submission."

"Constrained from a sense of duty as legally elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State and acting Governor in the absence of Governor McEnery, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State, embracing all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous conviction, to arm, and assemble under their respective officers, for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power."

"Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of September, 1874. D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant-Governor."

POSITION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Barriades erected in all the streets leading from Canal, between Poydras and Canal, and the people's party have all that portion of the city from Canal to the Metropolis are massed in and around Jackson square and the St. Louis hotel.

Later from New Orleans.

FIGHTING COMMENCED—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED—PRESIDENT GRANT'S PROCLAMATION, &c.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—After our telegrams closed last night armed men were stationed at the strategic corners of the streets. Five hundred Metropolitan (General Longstreet commanding), with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the Canal street, and the Metropolitan were driven away. The citizens captured one piece of artillery. They then barricaded the street and destroyed the police and fire telegraph. A sharp fight next occurred at the river end of Canal street, in which some

FIFTY PERSONS WERE KILLED.

including Captain J. M. West, a printer and newspaper correspondent, and E. A. Toland, on the citizen side, and General Longstreet, the Metropolitan, was badly wounded.

A long list of Metropolitan were killed. The following wounded citizens have been received at the Charity Hospital: William Ormond, Charles Kiltz, James Cross, John Wren, John McCabe, M. Betus, Frank Owen, and D. Sonat.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

New Orleans, September 14, 11:30 P. M.—The list of casualties on the citizen side, and especially on naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote, and therefore in the name of the citizens of New Orleans now in mass-meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been outraged and trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg his immediate abdication."

"Resolved, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of the committee, to wait upon W. P. Kellogg, to present him those demands, and demand of him immediate acquiescence and report the result of such interview to this meeting."

The committee provided for above, consisting of R. H. Marr (chairman), Jules T. Smith, Samuel Chapin, Samuel Bell, and J. M. Scales, was appointed to wait upon the Governor.

New Orleans, September 14.—The committee appointed by the Canal-street mass-meeting called at the Executive office about noon. The Governor was not being put out, Brigadier-General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would convey the intelligence to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply which (at the request of Mr. Marr) was reduced to writing, as follows:

"I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he does not receive any communication from the committee appointed by the mass-meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city who met at the present time. He regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peacefully, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them, or entertain any petition addressed to the Government."